C-18

[^{177}Lu]Lu-edotreotide Effectiveness in Participants with Functional and Non-functional Gastrointestinal Neuroendocrine Tumors: A SwissNET Registry Analysis

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BACKGROUND

- The **SwissNET registry** was founded in 2008 and prospectively collected data from patients with neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) in Switzerland
- **[^{177}Lu]Lu-edotreotide** has demonstrated **improved efficacy versus everolimus** in a **Phase 3 trial** that included participants with non-functional gastrointestinal NETs (GI-NETs), and functional and non-functional pancreatic NETs (Walter T, et al. *Lancet* 2026; 408:234–47)
- The **objective** of this exploratory analysis was to evaluate the **real-world (rw) effectiveness** of [^{177}Lu]Lu-edotreotide in **participants with functional and non-functional GI-NETs**, using data from the SwissNET registry

METHODS

- [^{177}Lu]Lu-edotreotide was prepared on-site as a "magistral preparation" in accordance with GMP regulations and national Swiss laws

Inclusion Criteria

- SwissNET participants who had:
  - **Functional** or **non-functional GI-NETs**
  - Received **at least 2 cycles** of **[^{177}Lu]Lu-edotreotide** in any line of therapy
  - Provided informed consent for participation in the registry

Data Analyses

- Data were collected up to July 2024, with a mean follow-up per participant of 4.1 years
- Analyses were finalized on March 18, 2026

Outcomes

- Baseline and tumor characteristics
- Real-world progression-free survival (rwPFS)[a]
- Overall survival (OS)[b]
- Real-world objective response rate (rwORR)[c]
- Real-world disease control rate (rwDCR)

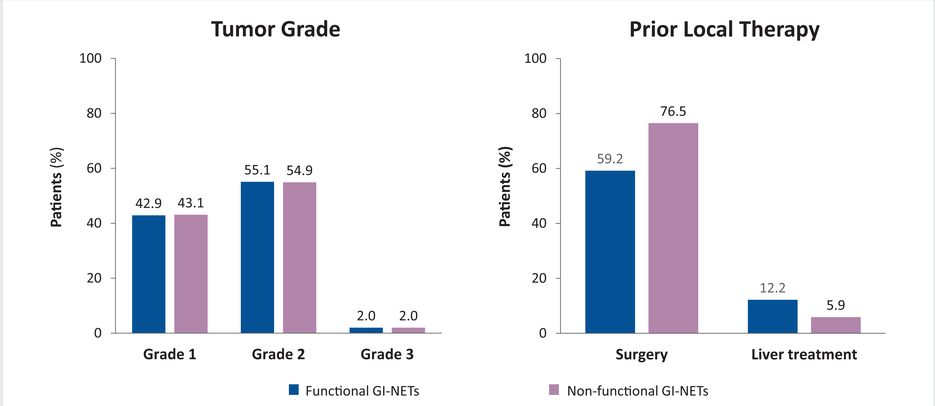
Statistics

- Descriptive statistics were used to summarize baseline and tumor characteristics
- Between-group comparisons for rwPFS and OS were carried out using log-rank tests

[a]From start of [^{177}Lu]Lu-edotreotide treatment to disease progression (radiological progression or change of treatment modality) or death, whichever occurs first; [b]From start of [^{177}Lu]Lu-edotreotide treatment to death; [c]Complete or partial response based on composite radiological, biochemical, and clinical assessment

RESULTS

- Overall, **102 participants** with GI-NETs were included in the analysis
  - **49** and **51 participants** had **functional** and **non-functional GI-NETs**, respectively (2 participants had unknown functional status)
- Mean (standard deviation) age was **62.2 (13.1)** and **63.1 (12.4) years** in participants with functional and non-functional GI-NETs, respectively; **38.8%** and **56.9%**, respectively, were **female**
- **Liver metastases** were present in **89.6%** and **82.0%** of participants with functional (n=48) and non-functional GI-NETs (n=50), respectively



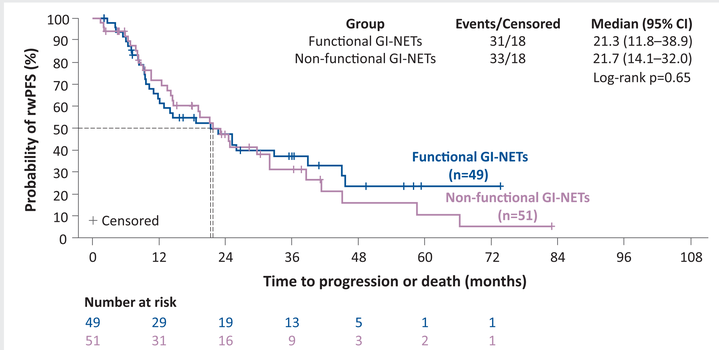
Treatment Data & Efficacy

- Participants with functional and non-functional GI-NETs received a **median** of **4** (range: 2–8) **[^{177}Lu]Lu-edotreotide cycles**
  - Median treatment interval was 10 (range: 7–24) weeks
- **Median activity per cycle** was **7.3** (range: 5.2–7.5) **GBq** and **7.3** (range: 5.1–7.5) **GBq** in those with functional and non-functional GI-NETs, respectively

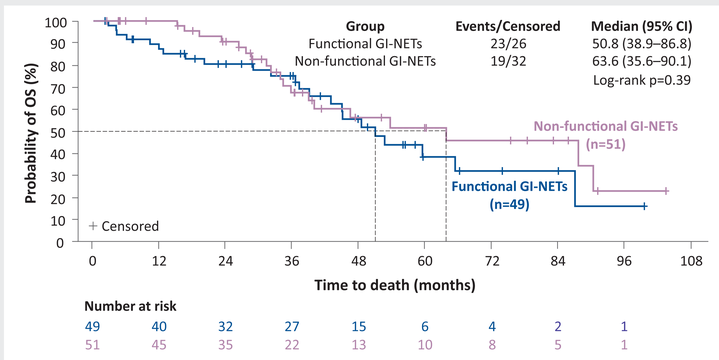
Parameter	Functional GI-NETs (n=49)	Non-functional GI-NETs (n=51)	p value
Median rwPFS (95% CI), months	21.3 (11.8–38.9)	21.7 (14.1–32.0)	0.65
Median OS (95% CI), months	50.8 (38.9–86.8)	63.6 (35.6–90.1)	0.39
rwORR (95% CI), %[a]	17.4 (7.8–31.4)	25.5 (13.9–40.3)	–
rwDCR (95% CI), %[a]	87.0 (73.7–95.1)	80.9 (66.7–90.9)	–

CI, confidence interval. [a]Percentages are based on the number of participants with a response assessment

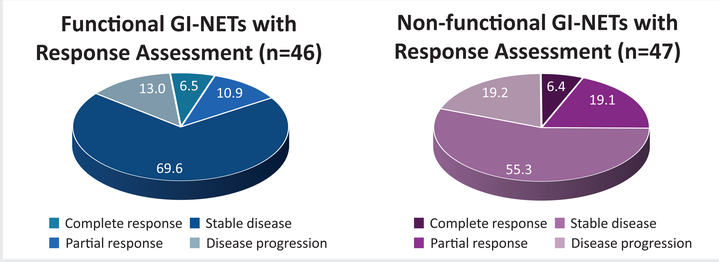
rwPFS



OS



rwBest Response



CONCLUSIONS

- **[^{177}Lu]Lu-edotreotide** showed **similar real-world effectiveness** in participants with **functional** and **non-functional GI-NETs**
- [^{177}Lu]Lu-edotreotide **response** appeared **not** to be **influenced by tumor functional status**

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